VOLUME 3.

EDGEFIELD C. H. (8. C. September 6, 1838.

NO. 31.

EVERY THURSDAY MORNING.

TERMS .- Three Dollars per annum if paid n advance.—Three Dollars and Fifty Cents if paid before the expiration of Six Months from the date of Subscription.—and Four Dollars if not paid within Six Months. Subscribers out of the State are required to pay in advance.

No subscription received for less than one year,

nd no paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid, except at the option of the Editor.

All subscriptions will be continued unless otherwise ordered, at the end of the year.

Any person procuring five Subscribers and becoming responsible for the same, shall receive the sixth convergis.

the sixth copy gratis. Advertisements conspicuously inserted at 624 cents per square, for the first insertion, and 433 cents for each continuance. Advertisements not having the number of insertions marked on them will be entired. them, will be continued until ordered out, and

charged accordingly.

All Advertisements intended for publication in this paper, must be deposited in the Office by

Tuesday evening.
All communications addressed to the Editor. (POST PAID) will be promptly and strictly attended to.

PROPOSALS

### For publishing, in the Town of Columbia. (S.C.) a new Semi-Weekly and Heekly Nacspaper, TO BE ENTITLED THE

#### SOUTH CAROLINIAN. BY A. H. PEMBERTON.

NCOURAGED and stimulated by the kind and flattering societations of pontical friends and an all-absorbing interest in the great question of the day, the undersigned (formerly editor of the Augusta Chronicte.) proposes to publish a new paper, in Columbia, and respectfully submits to the consideration of the public, the principles and opinions by which it will be governed. Firmly convinced that the future goverued. Firmly convinced that the many giberty, happiness, independence and prosperny of the Southern States, and indeed of the whole Confederacy, are vitally involved in the momen confederacy, are vitally involved in the momen tous question now pending, between a gigantic National Bank, and the constitutional currency of the country, the main object of the CAROLINIAN will be to discuss that question freely & thorough ly; throw all its lights farry and fully before the people; and shew thereform, the a National Bank is unterly unconstitution and inexpedient and violent y inimicat to free trade and industr the liberties of the country, and especially the trade, commerce, and prosperity of the Southern States—that their direct import and export trade once so flourishing, and conducive to their gen eral wealth and prosperity, was destroyed by the overwheiming power and influence of its capi est, and d by the cumense credit and resources of the Government, and a kindred system of par tial and unconstitutional legislation—that an em-ployment of the State Banks, as fiscal agents of the Government, in any shape, must be ever more dangerous and corrupting than a National one, and necessarily productive of the same effects on our Southern commerce, since the great credit and resources of the government would necessarily be absorbed and monopolized by the Northern hanks, and defy all chance of fair competition on the part of the Southern ones, o Southern merchants—and that the only effective and part of the southern merchants—and that the only effective and permanent remedy for these evils, and the commercial embarrasments and distresses of the country, is an entire Divorce of the Government from all BANKS, State or I ederal, & a return to the true constitutional currency & system now or-med "the Sub-Treasury System." as evide thy designed by the framers of the Constitution, and first in operation after its adoption, till the combined power of the Federal party, and Bank wealth and aristocracy of the country, triumphed over the wise and salutary provisions of that sa-cred instrument, and the great rights and interthis system is not an "experiment," but an old and safe method successfully practised for centuries, by the most enlightened and civilized nations the earth, till the rapidly growing power of the Banks, (then an "experiment") enabled hem to craw within their control, and wield to their own individual profits, the immense credit and finances of Government—that, so far from increasing the power and patronage of the I'resident, it cannot under any rational or probable organization of the details, but decrease them, to a very great extent; and while the future interest and character of its advocates in Congress are deeply involved in rendering those details as perpracticable, and the whole system as safe. efficient, and salutary as human wisdom and foresight can devise, the continual and entire power over it on the part of Congress, and the people. (so wholly inlike an arbitrarily independent National Band,) would always afford the dent National Dand,) would always amore the opportunity of rectifying whatever night be found erroneous, and improving upon all that should be beneficial—yea even, of abolishing the whole, if a should disappoint the expectations of the country; thus happiny and properly keeping the great mouey-; ower of the Government in the hands of the people and their representatives, instead of madly and unnecessarily surrendering it in the hands of a few irresponsible private in-dividuals, to be directed, wholly beyond all copular or legislative control, according to their own selfish money-making and power-seeking interests—that instead of deranging the currency, i will of all things render it settled and stable, and secure from future "experiments," since it will separate it and its commercial relations from politics, and deprive future Presidents of all power of intelerence with it; while, from that deeply-rootod hostility to a National Bank, which is co extensive with the Re ublican party of the Co federacy and commencing with the existence of the present Government, must continue in al probability to its end. there can be no hope of any organization of the currency. by such a Bank, but what must be greatly deranged and broken up, as at present, whenever the period of its dissolution arrives, to say 1 othing of its being always necessarily dependent on the fortunes and specularity as of sevents distributed by lations of private is dividuals—that the Sub-Trea lations of private individuals—that the Sub-Trea ury system does not aim at the establishing of "an exclusive metallic currency," but one of o ly about ten millions of gold and silver, to about four hundred millions of Bank paper, since the receipts and dishursements of the Government will securic only about the former aim while the will require only about the former sum, while the Bank paper in circulation amounts fully to the latter, and probably near one-fourth more—that it will effectually restrain the alarming and ruin-

ous tendency of the Bank to over issue; constrain

them to keep their paper up to the standard value

of the specie currency; insure their immense in-fluence every where, in behalf of low Tariff duties

The Edgefield Advertiser, tions, and promote the harmony and perpetuity of the Union—that the principles of this system have formed an essential portion of those of the Republican or State Rights party, from the adop-Republican or State Rights party, from the adoption of the Constitution, to the present time—and that the present Northern "Whip" party, which is now laboring for the establishment of a gigantic and overshadowing National Bank, is nothing more than the old Federal party, under a new name: that party which has always struggled against the rights, welfare, and principles of the South, and is now a plain and odious combination of Bankites, Tarifities, National Internal Improvement men, Consolidationists, Colonizationists, and Abolitionists—every thing most obnoxious to the feelings, interests, and safety of the ous to the feelings, interests, and safety of the Souther people.

Considering this measure of an Independent Treasury, or Divorce of Dank and State, as decidedly a test question the Carotanian will cordially at test question the Carollinian will cor-dially act, in its support, with all who advocate it, and oppose all who oppose it—wholly forgetful of all past differences on settled questions, and ready to extend the warm right hand of fellow-ship to all who accord with it—conscientionsly believing "this great measure of deriverance and liberty," in all its immensely wide and vitally important political and social relations, to be the commencement of one of the greatest and noblest and ultimately most triumphant, peaceful struggles for the great principles of human liberty and happiness—that the world has ever known— Carolina, with—her accustomed chivalrous devotion to liberty. as thrown berself into the front from to interry. As forown needs a final y, must rank of the contest; and here, principal y, must it first be waged. The eyes of all her sister States will be fixed upon her with the deepest incerest. Much very much—almost everythine—must depend upon the inflexible courage at divirtue, disinterestedness and patriotism, of ner gallant people; for no efforts or means are spared, or will be, to distract and divide them, and altine hem from their tine and tried faith. But cently a resident of this State, though uniformly zealous and enthusiastic coadjutor, in her struggles for Southern interests and principles, the undersigned brings with him the highest regard for and confidence in her chivalric people, but none of the personal feetings or hostilities which none of the personal fee mesor hostilities which are unhappily marked the present difference etween old political friends; and his dearest object, next to the success of the great cause in which he is engaged, will be to soothe these as perities, and encourage forgetfulness of all personal feelings or considerations, in ardent devotors to the great principles in placed attraction. tion to the great principles involved—trusting hat our respected friends of the past, will again become ossociates at some early period of the nture, and earnestly striving to guard agains

those disgusting and degenerating personal con-ists and parties, from the deep disguoce and curse of which, this attaches heretotore been so peculiarly, happily, and honorably exempt. Fully concurring and co-operating with the arolina people, heretofore, in the noble, dignifi-i, and son-respectful aversion by have mean tested to ward engaging many partizan contest for the Presidency, the contor will spare no pains to inculcate the propriety of pursuing a similar course hereafter—i tuty to his principles, nowever, will constrain him to determinately at o incompromising y of pose the pretensions of one on the present candidates, however, he may be annot but look upon Mr. CLAY, both in hi rn cipies and practice, now, and ever since a andonness of the Reynbheat party in 1-1s is the most deadly, dangerous, a d success in memy of the South, and the true interests of the whole confederacy, that either have ever known A the head of the old Federal par y—an open and avowed Bankite, Tariflite, Colonizationist, and advocate of the Proclamation and Force bill—and now too plainly associated with the tamous opinious and principles of the Abortionists—his elevation as a slave-holder, and

litiouists—his elevation, as a slave-holder, and from a slave State, to the I xecutive chair of the contederacy, would be one of the most deadly Confederacy, would be one or the most dead, and the stability of the Union, that con a possibly be in nany quarter Between him and his present opponent or almost achim and his present opponent or almost ary other, the Carolinian could not hesitate to moose for a moment; and if the latter, and his party, shall faithfully and honestly adhere to the great Republican and State Rights principles and measure to which they are openly and throughly pledged, in the late extraordinary and admirable "Address" of their Congression at Representatives, it will be very few trong dear admirable "Address of their Congression at Representatives, it will be very far from desir-ing that he should have any other opponent even it the present one were to withdraw. Be a remembered, however, that all this is qualified by an important ' fi" and the only true and only true course of the Southern States and -no mater who may be a candidate-is to deal with all men according to their measures keep the control of their own interests, princi-

aloof from all personal contests, or entangling alliances—and become the partizans of no man-In other respects, it will zeadously and une-mivocality advocate, the doctrines of the Repub-ican and State Rights school, as set forth in the Virginia & Kentucky Resolutions--General Education, public order, victue, and morality—the Union of the States, as established by the Constitution, for the strengthening and scenning, of destroying or weakening, of the institution; lib erties, rights, interests, and independence, of the several States—and our inestinable domestic re-stitutions, as decidedly a blessing, both to the master and the slave, and forming, in connex or with our political ones, a combination the wisest and best, for the promotion of public liberty, order, virtue, and morality, that the world has ever manifested.

pies and destimes, in their own hands

It will determinately oppose all intrigue, de ception or indirection in politics, and advocate and encourage rigid honesty, as always the best policy-will fearlessly uphold the right, even though in opponents, or enemies and oppose the urrong, though in political or personal friends win be governed by "principles, not men"— principles being always the object and men the principes being always the object and men the means—and zenlously advocate and su; port all who support its principles, and oppose all who oppose them, no matter who—will desire and one orage the friendly advice of all, but submit to the dictation of none, and hold its columns always to those who, either open, free'y and cordialry, to those who ciffer from it—and, relying on a just appreciation of its motives and intentions, will fear easily and an heatatingly declare its hon, at o inions, however inpopular, on all proper subjects of discussion nd fairly lay before its readers the arguments urged against them—ho ding no preference or regard for its own opinions, beyond the hones conviction that they are correct, and being always eady to submit them to the follest scrutiny, and abandon and oppose them as freely as those of others when proved to be error ous, In short, it will be, it shall be, a Free Press, thoroughly a limited revenue, and economy in the expenses of the Government; and thereby completely settle and unequivocally, but yet rationally and tem-perately; and (in all that an earnest and sir cere the Tariff and other distracting sectional ques- desire and effort may be allowed to triumph over

human weakness;) as far removed from licen-tousness, on the one hand, as a ti-id or selfish time-serving subverviency on the other. If this be premising much, it is not without a d-iberate and conscientious determination to

6 . rm it come what may; nor is it more than r tatore perform d. as he teels assured his for it readers will admit; and as he has had every ason to be satisfied with the results of such to u se, heretolore, he will scarcely be likely to be tate from a director. Fully conscious of anobie capacity and making no pretensions

o talents or literary acquirements, he will spare no efforts, hereafter, as heretotore, to make a mends, as far as ressible, in his own plain, biant way, by untiring industry, application, zeal, and prisey rance, and area tring faith in God and i good cause, for the war tof abilities more en parged and powerful and talents of a higher and order. His mudivided attention will be devoted to the paper, and nothing will be wanting, that h s etmost capacity, mental, physical, or pecu-niary, may effect, to make it all that he may bund y hope from it himself, or that may reason ably be expected from it by its friends.

TER'S.—THE CAROLINIAN will be published SEMI WEEKLY and WEEKLY, on such days as may be found most suitable to the Mailsentire new type, and on paper of large Imperial size (very nearly as large as the Charleston Mer Three Dollars per annum. Weekly, in advance, or Four Dollars at the expiration of the vance, or Four Dollars at the expiration of the vance, or Four Dollars at the expiration of the vance, or Four Dollars at the expiration. Semi-WEERLY in idvance, or Six Dollars at the end

of the year.

The publication will commence as early as the new materials can be procured from the North Persons disposed to subscribe, who do not mee with subscription papers in their heighborhood will clease forward their names by mail to Co will clease forward their names by mail to Co-lumbin; and those kindly disposed to aid in procuring subscribers, will please write him to that effect, and he will send the Subscription

A. H. PEMBERTON.

COLUMBIA, S. C. August, 1838. Uditors throughout the Southern States will confer a favor, that will be duly appreciated, and cheerfully reciprocated, by re-publishing this Prospectus, and forwading to this place a No.

Subscriptions received at this Office.

## Potice.

Y JACK will stand the ensuing Fall Seas son at the following places. At Dr Ada s' on the 20th inst, at Red Hill on the 21st at A. Sharpton s on the 22nd, at George McKie'-on he z d and 24th, at Absolem Delaughter's on the 2 th, at Joseph Vann's on the 2 dt, and 27th, and attend at the respective places regular. on the 2 th, at Joseph Vann's on the 2 th, and 27th, and attend at the respective places regularly on every 9th day during the Sesson.

Will be let to mares at \$5 the Season, and \$9 to be seen. No history or accusons by the control of the control be ascertained whether she is in toal forfeits the tosurance money. 121 cts, to the groom in every stance.

J. B. ROUNDTREE.

#### Steel Ribs For Cotton Gins. New Invention.

THE subscriber has just received a sup p y of the PATENT RIBS for Cot-Gins, which have been spoken so highly of wherever they have been tried broughout the Cotton Growing States -These Ribs are so constructed that one set will last twenty years or more, and be constantly in use, by having an extra set of Cast Steel faces. The faces are made to fit on the front of the Ribs, where the Saws ass through, and in so simple a manner that any person can put them on. The subscriber will always keep a supply of Gins on hand of the above description.

WILLIAM JONES, A few doors above the Upper Market. Augusta Ga. July 13 1838. h 26

# \$25 REWARD

RANAWAY from the plantation of the subcriber, in Columbia county, on the night of the 12th instant, two negro men, camed Henry and Alick, they are brothers. and bera a striking resemblance. Henry is 21 years old, about 5 feet 8 or 10 inches high, dark completted, he is not quick spoken, and is inclined to lisp. Alick is about 19 years old, about 5 feet 4 or 5 inches high, dark complected and quick spoken They were both well dressed when left, and it is supposed they are making for Washington city, as they were brought from that place. The above reward will be given for their apprehension and delivery in any jail so that I get them, or \$10 for JESSEE S. WALTON. Augusta Ga: August 14 1838

# Law Notice.

JUL Undersigned, having formed a connexion in business, respectfully offer their pro-fessional services, in Law and Equity, for the Districts of Barnwell and Edge field.

J. W. Wimbish is located at Edgefield Court Honse, E. Bellisger Jr. at Barnwell C. H uni letters directed to either of these places, or to Aiken (which will be visited at regular intervals)

will receive prompt attention.
E. BELLINGI R. Jr. Barnwell C. H. J. W. WIMBISH, Edgefield C. H. July 26, 1838

# MEDICAL.

THE subscriber, from the importunities of his friends, has concluded so far to resume the practice of his profession, as to attend to all calls in Chronic Diseases. Among these, he would mention particularly Scrofula or King's Evil, Cancer, Diseased Mamma, Chronic Sore Legs, &c. Address

E. L CARTLEDGE, Park's P. O., Edgefield Dis., S. C.

### Improved Surgeons' Truss. Post the radical cure of HERNIA invented by HERER CHASE, M. D., Philadelphia,— (warranted to cure.) All orders by mail or other-

wise will be promptly attended to. Address cither Dr. H BURT. Dr. M. LABORDE, Dr. F. J. mIMS, Edgefield C. H. S. C.

it probably will not be unworthy of attention the observer of the weather will rarely find the table to Sail. Z.

Miscellaneous.

From an old National Gazette.

from the pen of the celebrated Dr. Adam

larly affected by the changes of the moon,

EDITOR: The following article

upon a little farm, which I was taught to care for and cultivate ever since I was able to spring the rattle, use the whip, manage the nickle, or handle the spade; and as I found that much of our success depended on a proper knowledge and management of the weather, I was led to study it ever since I was eight years of age. I believe meteorology is a natural science, and one of the first that is studied; and that every child in the country makes, untaught, some progress in it at least so it was with me. I had actually learned, by silent observation, to form good conjectures concerning the coming weather, and to teach wisdom among those who were imperfect, especially among such who had not been obliged, like me, to watch earnestly that what was so necessary to the family support should not be spoiled by the weather before it was housed. Many a

time even in my tender youth, have I course and color of the clouds, the flight of the crows and swallows, the gambols of the colt, the fluttering of the ducks, and the loud screams of the seamew-not forgetting the hue and croaking of the frog. From the liftle knowledge I had derived from close observation, I often ventured to direct our agricultural operations in a ference to the coming days, and was seldom much mistaken in my reckoning.

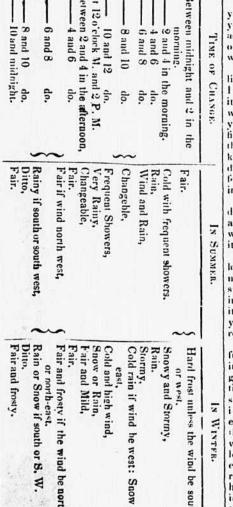
Albut twenty years ago, a Table, purporting to be the work of the late Dr. Herschel, was variously published, professing to form prognostics of the weather, by the times of change, full & quarters of the moon.

1 base carefully consulted this table for severil years, and was anazed at its general recuracy: for though long, as you to wester, I never thought that any rules

could be devised, liable to so few exceptions. I have made a little alteration in e arrangements, illustrated it with further observations, and have sent it that you may insert it, as it has hitherto been confined generally to a few almanacs: A Table for foretelling the Weather through

all the Lunations of each year forever. This table and the accompanying remarks are the result of many years actual observation; the whole being constructed on a due consideration of the attraction of the sun and moon, in their several positions respecting the earth, and will by simple inspections, show the observer what kind of weather will most probably follow the entrance of the moon into any of its quarters, and that so near the truth as to be seldom or never found to fail.

If the new moon—the first quarter— | = the full moon, or the last quarter



Observations. 1. The nearer the time of the Moon's Change, First Quarter, Full, and Last Quarter, are to midnight, the fairer will be the weather during seven days fol lowing.

2. The space for this calculation occupies from ten at night till two next morning.

### or wet weather may be expected during the next -even days.

4. The space of this calculation occupies from ten in the forenoon to two in the afternoon. These observations refer princi-Class, was cut from the Alexandria Gazette many years since. As the weather both during last and this moath, has been singupally to the Summer, though they affect Spring and Autumn nearly in the same

5. The Moon's change,- First Quarter, -Full —and last Quarter,—happening during six of the afternoon hours, i. e. from four to ten, may be followed by fair weather; -- but this is mostly dependent on the wind, as is noted in the table.

6, Though the weather, from a variety of irregular causes, is more uncertainin the and the beginning of Spring, yet in the main the above observations will apply to those periods also.

7. To prognosticate correctly, especially in those cases where the wind is concerned, the observer should be within sight of a good vane, where the four cardinal points of the heavens are correctly placed. this precaution, he will scarcely ever be deceived in depending on the table.

# From the New York Mirror. ON THE MARRIED STATE.

To MISS .--- , Knowing that you are shortly to enter a garden, enclosed and that den, permit an old friend to tell you of every part & every path; who knows every production of every kind it can possibly yield; and, as my information can do you io harm, it may do you some good.

You know there is but one way of entrance. I need hardly tell you that it is extremly gay and glittering-strewed with flowers of every hue and every fragrance. It grows, with all that art or imagination can invent. You may foully hope in this scene of raptur that you will not see the end of the path when you enter it. To some it proves a short one-and to you it may appear very different in the retrospect.

Here, my dear girl, let me caution you ot to dream of perfect or perpetual bliss; f you do, experience will show you that it never existed on earth, save in visions or your affectionate friend. isionary heads.

You will meet with many productions in his garden, which are charming to the eye and pleasant to the taste; but they are not all so. Let me just remark, that you are carrying into this garden one of the most delicious and delicate plants in nature. I mean good humor Don't drop it or lose it as many have done so after they entered, who seldom, if ever, found it again. It is a treasure which nothing can make up to

When you get to the end of the first walk, which lasts about thirty steps, comnonly called honey-moon path, you will see the garden open in a vast variety of views and here I must caution you against some productions which are nauseous and ioxious, and even fatal in their tendency o the unweary and ignorant

There is a low, small plant, which may e seen in almost every path, called inditerence though not perceived at the en rance. You will always know when near his plant, though you do not see it, by a certain coldness in the air which surrounds it. Contrary to all others it their

and dies in warmth. Whenever you perceive this, change your situation as soon as you can.

In the same path you will find that ugis vellow flower, called Jealousy, which I wish you never to look at. Turn from it as fast as possible—for it has the strange quality of tinging the eye that holds it with a stain which it seldom gets rid of.

As you go in, you will meet with many little crooked paths—but do not go into them I advise you, as a friend, never to attempt it; for though at the entrance of each is written in large letters "In the right," when you get in, nine cases out of ten you will find the true name to be Perverseness, and that you are in the wrong, and will not acknowledge it. This often occasions endless disputes here—is a source of perpetual difference, and sometimes of a final separation

Near this spot, you will meet with a sturdy, knotted plant, called Obstinacy, bearing a hard bitter fruit, which becomes fatal when taken in large quantities. Turn from it—avoid it as you would the plague,
Just opposite to this, grows that lowly.

lovely shrub, Compliance; which, though not pleasant to the palate, is salutary and sweet, and produces the most delicious fruit in the garden. Never be without a sprig of it in your hand-it will often be wanted as you go along, if you do not you will surely repent the want of it.

All over the garden you may find a use ful plant called Economy. It is of a thriv ing quality; take a good stock of it as you go in. It adorns and enriches at the same time. Many entirely overlook it; some de spise it, and others think they want it. It generally forgotten in the hu ry and gaiety with which people enter this place; but the total want of it is commonly paid for with bitter repentance. I must tell you un less both partake of it, it will answer little end to either. You may if you please carry some with you into the garden, but it is a hundred to one if you do not lose it in going in. This is more useful than what they find there-for it is of another sort. Provide yourself and partner with a proper quantity of it, as soon as you can when in the place

You observe, as you pass, two or three paths, which run much into one anothermean those of Regularity, Exactness and Neatness. Do not think as many do, that when once you are in, you may be careless of your person and dress. Remember.your 3. The nearer to mid day or noon, the companion will see some that are not so-

phases of the moon happen, the more foul this indifference will strike his eye, if no; offend it. Enter those paths almost as soon as you enter the garden; and take my word for it, if you do, you will never get out of them; once fairly in, you are in for life-and

the worst of it is, that if you do not find them soon, you will never find them afterward. Near this walk, is found that invaluable shrub, Humilify. This, though of no worth in uself, yet joined with other good qualities is worth them all put together. It is never seen without being admired; and it is most anniable when not visible. They say "virtue is its own reward." I am certain pride is its own punishment. Flee from it, as from a contagion, which it strong ly resembles. It infects and corrupts, Cullatter part of Autumn, the whole of Winter, tivate with all your care the humble plant now mentioned, as the best autidote against this poisonous weed.

Allow me, here, to drop a hint on the subjeet of cultivation, as that most probably will be your employment. Should you be entrusted with the rearing of a flower, remember two things; first, that it is but a flower, however fair-frail in its nature, and fading at every blast; and secondly that it is a flower in trust, for the cultivation of of which you are accountable to the owner of the garden.

Should you be a witness to a blast on its dawning beauties, oh, how your fluttering heart will bleed with tenderness. Let afyou are, at present, a stranger to this gar- fection sympathise. Your feelings may be conceived but they cannot be described.-The young shoot will naturally and insensibly twine around the fibres of your frame. Should it live and thrive, spare no pains to teach the young production how to rise,-Weed it, water it, prune it—it will need them all. Without this, many weeds will grow up and poison the very soil on which

Renember this is a trust for which you are accountable to Him who gave it. That you may be plest with the swee est policetions of this garden-that they may be the delight of your eyes, and that you and they, when the summer of this life is over, may be transplanted to some happier soil, and flourish in immortal vigor, in perfect and permanent felicity, is the sincere wish of

A Friend to Female Merit.

From the Charleton Mercury THE HOTTERT WEATHER FOR 100 YEARS. Mr. Editor, — Having carefully examined the records in the Charleston Library, likely to afford any criterion to judge of the temperature of Charleston, in past years, I take the liberty of handing you a statement of the result and of the Thermometer for July. 1833, which evidently has been the hottest

season since June 1738. As many of your readers may not own Dr. Rams ty's History of S. Carolina, (which has become a scarce work) or have time to examine it, I have made the following extracts, upon which I found my opinion, and which may not be unacceptable to them.

"Observations made by the Medical Society since 1791, compared with those made by Doctor Lining between 1738 and '42and with those made by Doctor Chalmers between 1750 and '59-seem to prove that the climate of Charleston for the last 70 years has changed for the better, & the heat of the Summers has abated."

is desired to judge for himself whether he has experienced any thing comparable to the account given by Doctors L ming and Chalmers. Observations of the former read before the Royal Society, London. 1748, say-in Summer the heat of the shaded air about 2 or 3 o'clock. P. M., 18 frequently from 90 deg. to 95 deg. and on the 14th, 15th and 16th June 1738, at 3 P. M. at 98-two men in the streets dropped suddenly dead, and several slaves in the fields shared the same fate."

Doctor Chalmers says-"1 cannot coney a better idea of the hear, as you pass along the streets at noon in Summer, than by comparing it to that glow which strikes one who looks into a pretty warm oven."

"Soud bodies more particularly metal, absorts so much heat at times, that one cannot lay his hand upon them with impunity, nay, I have seen a beef steak of the common thickness, so deprived of its juices when laid on a cannon for 20 minutes, as to be overdone, according to the usual way of speaking." For this very interesting account in detail, see Ramsay's S. Carolina, 2d volume, page 66.

During the period of 23 years, I have noted the extreme heat by the Thermometer in the Library Room. I have never known it to remain in successon above 90, for more than 3 days without rain and a change, and never above 93—last year from the 3rd to the 10th July, a successive period of 6 days it ranged from 90 to 95 -this year with the exception of one day, it has ranged for 10 days from 90 to 952, as appears by the following starements :-



WM. LOGAN, Sec. & Libr'an C. L. S.

The Philadelphia Public Ledger of the 18th inst. says, "It's all a hoax about the United States Bank of Pennsylvania taking the Texan loan of two millions."

The world seldom appreciates merit-int pays homage to fortune's favorices.